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No Essential Change in U. S. Korea Policy

'Yushin' Should Be Abolished, Aiding Seoul Suspended

S. Korean Christian Savants in N. America Demand

The 11th annual science meeting of the "Society of South Korean Christian Scholars in North America" was held in California, USA, between May 19 and 21 with the attendance of more than 100 south Korean scholars residing in the United States and Canada.

The meeting adopted a "declaration on the restoration of democracy and problem of human rights in south Korea." The Jun. 21 issue of the Mindan-lining paper "Minjok Sibo" published in Japan carried the full text of the declaration.

In the declaration they denounced the one-man dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and their suppression of people and violation of human rights and demanded the immediate release of the imprisoned democratic figures and youth and students, the total withdrawal of the "emergency decrees" and the abolition of the "yushin (revitalization) constitution."

The declaration said:

1. We demand the immediate release of nine imprisoned personages who published the March 1 declaration for national salvation and personages who were cast into prison for their support to the former.

2. We demand the immediate release of poet Kim Ji Ha and all other imprisoned democratic figures and students.

3. We demand the total withdrawal of the "emergency decree" designed to prolong the one-man dictatorship trampling underfoot the democratic rights of the people.

4. We demand an immediate end to the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency's threat, bribing operation, illegal interference and torture at home and abroad.

5. We demand the abolition of the "yushin constitution," the foothold of the dictatorial system of the Pak regime.

6. We demand that the U.S. suspend economic aid and military aid to south Korea till the abovementioned five demands have been realized.

7. We demand the south Korean government ease the present tension on the Korean Peninsula and start active political negotiation for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

8. We ardently call upon college and university professors, educationists and intellectuals at home and abroad who discarded their scholarly and religious conscience and responsibility as citizens and are fawning upon and cooperating with the corrupt and truculent Pak regime, especially those who received education in North America, to immediately stop their stupid and unpatriotic acts and join their colleagues of academic and religious circles struggling for democracy and the restoration of human rights in south Korea.

9. We appeal to the compatriots and the conscientious people of the world to actively support the believers and democratic citizens who are waging a rightful and courageous struggle at home for the restoration of human rights and democracy.

10. We appeal to all people supporting the democratization of south Korea to join us in the campaign for collecting signatures to the charter for democracy and national salvation going on at home and abroad.

U.S. Koreans and American progressives picket in front of the UN Headquarters. They demand Washington stop aiding the dictatorial Pak Jung Hi "regime" and give up "two-Korea" policy.

New Yorkers Call for GI Pullout

Members of a U.S. organisation against war and fascism in New York fought on Jun. 27 in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, according to a report.

They denounced the U.S. imperialists' policy of Korean aggression, strongly protesting against the premiere in New York of the reactionary film "MacArthur" praising the bloody aggressive career of MacArthur, a vicious and defeated general who won ill fame in the war of aggression in Korea.

They distributed pamphlets calling for a protest meeting outside a building where the film will have its premiere, attended by leading U.S. generals and admirals. One pamphlet said:

"Even now on the 27th anniversary of the war there are still 42,000 U.S. troops occupying south Korea. They protect the corrupt fascist dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi and the Korean CIA and they protect the profits of U.S. banks and corporations who pay Korean workers starvation wages."

Denouncing the outbursts of the U.S. imperialists about the "use of nuclear weapons" in Korea, the pamphlet said: "MacArthur's dream of nuclear war is still alive."

Japan Will Host 2nd World Conf. For Reunification in '78

The First Session of the International Liaison Committee for the Peaceful and Independent Reunification of Korea was held at the Palace of Nations in the capital of Algeria for two days, Jun. 25 and 26, according to a report from Algiers.

The session was attended by delegates of Algeria, Cuba, Madagascar, Guinea, Laos, Democratic Yemen, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and the United States.

It was also attended by the delegation of our country headed by Kim Yong Sun, vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People.

The first day sitting opened with congratulatory address by Mohamed Cherif Messadia, Director of the Department of Orientation and Information of the National Liberation Front of Algeria.

Reports and speeches were made on the three agenda items at the session.

After delegates of many countries spoke, the political declaration, statute and action programme were adopted.

The session elected the leading body of the International Liaison Committee for the Peaceful and Independent Reunification of Korea. Chairman, four vice-chairmen and secretary general were elected.

The attendants decided to hold the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Japan during the autumn of 1978. The session closed with success.

Chongryun Chairman Lectures Afro-Arab Envoys

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), had a round-table talk with the ambassadors of Arab and African countries to Japan on Jun. 29 at Chinzanso, a banquet hall in Mejiro, Tokyo.

The ambassadors of Algeria, Iraq, Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Madagascar, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia and a representative of the Arab League were invited to the round-table talk.

Chairman Han Duk Su spoke of the question of Korean reunification.

Stressing that there is no reason for the Korean people who lived through history as a homogeneous nation to be divided into two today, he referred to the basic policy maintained all along by the Government of the DPRK and its untiring efforts to achieve national reunification.

He roundly exposed and denounced the U.S. policy of "two Koreas" and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal acts in laying obstacles in the way of national reunification, crying for "signing of a non-aggression pact" and "simultaneous admission to the United Nations."

Rodong Sinmun Rejects 'Cross Recognition'

Increasing skepticism of the planned U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea has appeared in Pyongyang's recent statements.

"The U.S. imperialists have not given up their persistent aggressive design on Korea and there is no essential change in their policy toward Korea."

Yong Hyong Sop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made this remark in his report at a Pyongyang meeting held on Jul. 3 to observe the fifth anniversary of the publication of the north-south joint statement. (See page 2)

Commenting on U.S. State Secretary Vance's speech on Asian policy in New York; the DPRK's party organ Rodong Sinmun on the same day said, "The withdrawal of the U.S. troops over a period of 4-5 years cannot be interpreted as a sincere stand for the solution of the Korean question." And it added, "There is no reason or condition for the United States to need so long a period to withdraw its troops from south Korea."

The official news agency KCNA on Jul. 2 quoted a Romanian paper dated Jun. 22 as saying: "...the U.S. troops pullback from south Korea is 'withdrawal to stay'."

The stand and attitude manifested by Vance in his recent speech shows that he ignores and goes against the trend of the time demanding a new switchover in the U.S. Korean policy.

So stresses Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Jul. 3 in a commentator's article captioned "An Unreasonable Stand Going against the Trend of the Time," which denounces the unjust stand and intention Vance expressed, referring to the Korean question in his speech on the Asian policy at the Asian Society in New York on Jun. 29.

The article says:

Touching upon the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea, Vance said that it would be done over four-five years on a phased basis and the naval and air forces and support units would remain in south Korea even after the withdrawal of the ground forces.

He also confirmed the determination to fulfil the "commitments" to the south Korean puppets and stated that with a congressional approval aid would be given to south Korea in increasing its "defence power."

In his speech Vance also brought forward the question of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition." He babbled that he would support the simultaneous admission of the north and south of Korea to the United Nations and brazenly prated that the United States would readily improve relations and have "negotiations" with someone only on some conditions and circumstances.

The balderdash of Vance about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea shows that they are trying to avoid the practical withdrawal of the U.S. troops by all means and to deceive and flout the Korean people and the world people by putting up the signboard of withdrawal.

The talk about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops over a period of 4-5 years cannot be interpreted as a sincere stand for the solution of the Korean question.

There is no reason or condition for the United States to need so long a period to withdraw its troops from south Korea.

To all intents and purposes, Vance's stand on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops cannot be construed otherwise than a trick to replace the withdrawal of the U.S. troops by occasionally readjusting the composition and strength of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea in order to keep the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea indefinitely, not putting an end to it, and thus consistently create an impression that the U.S. troops are being pulled out.

Needless to say, the stand manifested by Vance to openly deceive the Korean people and the world people who call for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea reveals the vicious design to obstruct Korea's reunification, perpetuate her division, create "two Koreas" and keep south Korea indefinitely as a colony and military base of U.S. imperialism.

As for Vance's talk about keeping "commitments" to the south Korean puppets and helping them increase the "defence power" of south Korea, it is entirely unjust, the article notes, and says:

Vance's promise to back the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is meant to instigate these dirty traitors and most ferocious fascist bandits and warmaniacs to further intensify the suppression of the people and encourage their war manoeuvres. If Vance truly wants to defend human rights and desire peace in Korea, he must not do so.

In his speech Vance clamoured about "simultaneous entry into the UN" and "cross recognition". This fully showed that he seeks the permanent division of Korea, not her reunification, and tries to create "two Koreas".

"The simultaneous admission" of the north and south of Korea to the United Nations is a product of the vicious scheme of the splittists to legalize the division of Korea internationally and thus further deepen and freeze it.

Therefore, this was rejected already even in the United Nations.

The so-called "cross recognition" is a scheme to fix the division of Korea and create "two Koreas".

To recognize the present puppet regime of south Korea virtually presupposes the permanent division of Korea, not her reunification, the article remarks and goes on:

It is preposterous indeed to talk about the "cross recognition" of our Republic, a truly sovereign and independent power which represents national interests and will of the entire Korean people, and the present puppet regime of south Korea which represents no one.

It goes without saying that Vance's stand and attitude are contrary to the interests of the United States, too.

Vance must view the question in a practical way with discretion and correct his unreasonable stand and attitude going against the trend of the time.

Minju Choson: One Korea, One China

Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) carries an editorial headlined "U.S. Imperialists Must Get Out of Taiwan, Sacred Territory of China."

Recalling that on Jun. 27, 1950, two days after they ignited a war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists illegally occupied Taiwan Province, the editorial says:

The U.S. imperialists' brigandish occupation of Taiwan was an act of aggression against the People's Republic of China and an outrageous challenge to the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world.

To separate Taiwan from China, the U.S. imperialists have alternatively resorted to the "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments" and "independence of Taiwan" plots.

The U.S. imperialists still have no idea of withdrawing from this island, and are instigating the Taiwanese puppets to the anti-China moves.

Taiwan Province is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China and the Taiwanese people are the kinsmen and compatriots of the Chinese people. For the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan is their internal affair. It is their sacred, inalienable right.

There is no pretext for the U.S. troops to stay on in Taiwan.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the "two Chinas" plot.

The editorial continues:

Under the pressure of the trend of the time, the U.S. imperialists announced that they would withdraw their troops from south Korea. But they continue giving dollars, weapons and other military aid to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the pretext of "equilibrium" of military forces and instigating them to the provocation of a new war against us

The U.S. imperialists must give up the "two Koreas" plot and withdraw from south Korea at once.

The militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples will be brought into fuller bloom on the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

The U.S. imperialists must discard the "two Chinas" plot and quit forthwith Taiwan, south Korea and the rest of Asia, taking along their armed forces of aggression.

Anti-U.S. Afro-Asian Solidarity Meet Held

CAIRO (KCNA)—The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization arranged a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people in Cairo on Jun. 26 on the occasion of the Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

At the meeting a letter to the great leader President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid an enthusiastic handclapping of the attendants.

The meeting was attended by P.O. Paliwal, deputy General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, and representatives of the permanent secretariat of the organization.

Personages of public organizations and press organs of Egypt and representives of the fighting organizations in Egypt were present at the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, the deputy general secretary said:

The historic cause of national reunification, the greatest national aspiration of the Korean people, has not yet been realized and the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are getting more frantic in their new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot.

The United States must get out of south Korea without delay, taking along all military personnel and weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons.

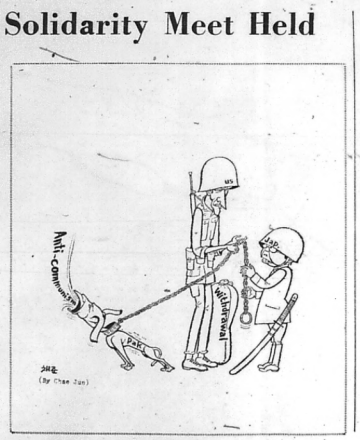
The Japanese reactionaries must stop encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and discontinue at once meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the out-and-out traitors, military gangsters and nation splittists, must give up their ambition for long term office, stop begging for the permanent stationing of the U.S. troops in south Korea and immediately step down from "power."

As long as the U.S. troops keep occupying south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in the splittist machinations, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea can not be realized.

The reunification of Korea should be realized in compliance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification formulated by President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting adopted a statement supporting the Korean people in their rightful struggle.



Tass Flays U.S. S. Korea Aid Bill

The Soviet Tass News Agency recently broadcast a commentator's article denouncing the adoption by the U.S. Congress of the so-called "military and economic aid" bill for the south Korean puppet clique and the reactionary regimes of different countries of the world.

Noting that the United States props up the reactionary regimes which totally trample underfoot democratic freedom, the news agency said:

The south Korean "regime" has turned that part of Korea virtually into a prison. It arrests and murders its adversaries, and disperses demonstrations protesting against the arbitrariness of dictator Pak Jung Hi and rigs up elections. Such is the south Korean reality. But, as if it is a "commendation" for this, the military aid to the south Korean "regime" jumped up 77 per cent at a bound in the new "bill."

Pointing out that the most ferocious reactionaries in the world flagrantly violating human rights get a wide-range support from the United States, the news agency added:

What must be remembered is that the dictatorial regimes supported by the United States commit terrorism against those denouncing the pro-U.S. line, as a gesture to repay the "aid". This, too, pleases the "free world" bosses seeking interests and privileges in every part of the world. Relying on the dictatorial regimes like this, the United States pursues its imperialist policy in those regions.

Romanian Paper: 'Withdrawal to Stay'

The Romanian army daily "Apararea Patriei" on Jun. 22 carried a commentary titled "Withdrawal to Stay in South Korea?" exposing the fraud of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops present in south Korea, according to a report from Bucharest.

The daily said that some U.S. ruling quarters, in spite of Carter's campaign pledge to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, recently declared that they would withdraw ground troops only and in a phased pullback over a period of four to five years at that. This is nothing but a ruse to change "quantitative presence into qualitative presence" and transfer more weapons to the south Korean authorities under the pretext of withdrawal, it pointed out.

The daily noted that in compensation for the planned partial pullout of ground troops from south Korea, the United States intends to send their large armed forces in the Pacific region—"B-52" strategic bombers and other warplanes, naval craft and other combat equipment—to south Korea at any moment and hand over more weapons and military equipment to the south Korean puppet army and increase the military aid to it.

Saying that this means the U.S. troops pullback from south Korea is "withdrawal to stay," the daily declared: this is the root cause of the further increase of tensions in Korea and an act trampling underfoot national sovereignty and independence and an act hampering the realization of the legitimate desire of the entire Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Three Principles Alone Can Reunify Korea

—Report by Yang Hyong Sop at Meeting on 5th Anniv. of N-S Joint Statement—

PYONGYANG, Jul.4 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang report meeting to observe 5th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of July 3.

Present at the meeting were Comrades So Chol, Yang Hyong Sop and Chong Jun Gi, personages concerned Ho Jong Suk, Hong Gi Mun, Kim Man Gum, Pak Chol Gun, Kim Chol Min, Kang Hui Won, Kim Bong Ju, Chang Yun Pil, Chi Jae Ryong and Kang Jong Suk.

Comrade Yang Hyong Sop made a report at the meeting.

Follow excerpts of the reports:

From the first day of the division of the country the great leader put forward the only correct policy of reunifying the country independently by the Koreans themselves on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way without any outside interference in conformity with the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the national interests and has made till efforts for its realisation, the reporter stressed.

He said:

Thanks to the outstanding policy of north-south negotiation advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership, high-level political talks between the north and south opened in our country and the historic north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the great leader was made public on July 4, 1972.

Independent, Peaceful Reunification, Great National Unity

The principle of independence put forward by the great leader is the only correct principle for achieving the reunification of the country by the internal forces of the nation; it is a manifestation of the unshakable will of our nation to settle the Korean question by the Koreans themselves.

The principle of peaceful reunification clarifies that the north and the south should achieve the reunification of the country by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side.

The principle of reunifying the country in a peaceful way, not by means of war, is an outstanding idea which illumines the basic way for the solution of the national problem in a divided country.

And the principle of great national unity set forth by the great leader calls for promoting the great unity of the whole nation, irrespective of the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

The three principles of national reunification expounded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, are a great charter of peaceful reunification most concentrically reflecting the will and desire of the entire compatriots and an immovable guiding compass and a common programme of the nation which should be held fast to in the way of reunification.

The three principles of national reunification are a scientific milestone and a banner of reunification which indicates the most correct way to solve the reunification question in conformity with the objective reality where different social systems exist in the north and the south of our country with people with different ideas, ideals and political views living there.

For their validity and great attraction the three principles of national reunification evoked widespread responsions at home and abroad from the first day of their announcement and enjoy still today the undivided support and sympathy of the entire Korean people at home and abroad and the world peace-loving people.

It was a great victory of the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a shining fruition of our Party's policy of independent and peaceful reunification, its embodiment, that our people came to have the three principles of national reunification as a common programme of the nation for reunification.

Five Years after N-S Joint Statement

Since the publication of the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an acute struggle has been waged in our country between patriotism and treachery, between democracy and fascism, between peace and war and between the revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces, the reporter said, and continued:

Proceeding from the patriotic stand to realise the cause of national reunification at an early date in accordance with the ardent desire and inspiration of the whole nation, our Party and the Government of our Republic have consistently made all possible efforts to honestly implement the three principles of national reunification and lead the dialogue between the north and the south to a success.

In particular, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the great five-point policy of national reunification in his historic work "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" on June 23, 1973 when the south Korean puppets openly proclaimed before the world the "two Koreas" line at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

In January this year a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations set forth a new four-point national salvation proposal, a correct embodiment of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification.

But due to the perfidious acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have violated the three principles of national reunification and sought dependence upon the outside force and fascism, war and permanent split at the U.S. instigation, the north-south dialogue has come to a standstill and a very grave difficulty has been laid in the way of national reunification.

From the moment they turned on their heels after signing the joint statement, the south Korean puppets started carping on and overruling it.

The south Korean puppet clique laid artificial hurdles and, employing double-faced tactics and delaying tactics, turned down at the talks all our patriotic and reasonable proposals to improve the north-south relations and promote reunification.

And outside the conference room they committed the perfidious act of totally trampling underfoot the three principles of national reunification whose implementation they solemnly pledged before the entire compatriots.

In June 1973 the south Korean splittists published the "June 23 special statement" openly proclaiming the criminal "two Koreas" line before the whole world.

This was virtually a declaration of the rupture of the dialogue and a declaration of the permanent split of the nation.

Pursuing the sinister aim to create "two Koreas," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique try to detain the U.S. troops in south Korea as ever, while further tightening their political, economic and military tieup with the Japanese militarist forces and inducing foreign monopoly capital on a large scale.

Today when the pullout of the U.S. troops has become a realistic problem which should be solved without delay, the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors shamelessly announced that they "hope for the maintenance of the present state of the U.S. troops in south Korea" as there is "the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula" and went so far as to stage a "government"-sponsored function opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops by mobilizing ultra-"anti-communist" elements and subsidized organisations.

The criminal acts of the south Korean rulers seeking to perpetuate the split of the nation are revealed all the more nakedly in intensifying "anti-communist" fascistisation as never before.

Lately the south Korean rulers are further stepping up the criminal war policy against the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean puppet clique, introducing missiles and other mass destruction weapons and combat equipment in large quantities from the United States and working hard to keep U.S. nuclear weapons there as ever, are weaving without hesitation a sinister criminal plot to plunge the territory and the nation into irrevocable calamities and holocaust by using other's nuclear weapons.

Each time an opportunity arises, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique clamour about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" in an attempt to justify their heinous manoeuvres of war and cook up various kinds of cases in a planned way to justify them.

However, the "threat of southward aggression" clamoured about by the south Korean puppets today is precisely a slogan of war preparations to invade the north and "cases" fabricated by them are none other than intrigues to justify their criminal acts. Everyone knows this.

In the name of the entire Korean people who aspire after peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, we resolutely denounce with surging national indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the dirty betrayers, vicious splittists seeking "two Koreas" and heinous traitors to the country and the nation.

U.S. Follows "Two Koreas" Policy

It is the U.S. imperialists who are encouraging behind the scene the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the south Korean puppets.

The U.S. bellicose quarters, claiming in a fiendish way that if the U.S. troops withdraw a war may break out in Korea, oppose even the pullout of the U.S. ground troops planned to be done for a long period of four-five years and scheme to reinforce the air force.

The U.S. imperialists are continually giving dollars and weapons to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are a target of world-wide criticism and staging joint military exercises with users, sending to south Korea "B-52" strategic bombers and "A-10" fighter-bombers from U.S. mainland and Okinawa to hold bombing exercises ceaselessly and openly resorting even to nuclear blackmail.

These criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists show that they have not abandoned their perfidious aggressive design on Korea and there is no essential change in their policy toward Korea.

Japan Plans to Invade Korea Militarily

The Japanese reactionaries are zealously partaking in the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to keep our nation split for ever.

Following the U.S. "two Koreas" policy, the present authorities of Japan are asking for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea, talking about "equilibrium of forces" and "maintenance of status quo" on the Korean Peninsula and, at the same time, actively pushing ahead with arms reinforcement under the pretext of filling up vacuum after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and continually increasing support, political, economic and military, to the Pak Jung Hi clique with a view to instigating them to fascism, war and split.

Furthermore, the present Japanese Government forcibly obtained "ratification" of the criminal "south Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf" which its predecessors dared not in face of the powerful opposition of the people at home and abroad and thereby once again committed an unpardonable crime against our nation.

This criminal act of the Japanese reactionaries is a vicious move to realize their militarist ambition against our country and obstruct the reunification of Korea and is evoking vehement indignation among the entire Korean people.

Three Principles—Permanent Guidance

Noting that today the Korean people are faced with the pressing task to defeat and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve a reunified Korea, pooling the strength of the whole nation, the reporter stressed:

To promote the independent and peaceful reunification of our country we must implement the three principles of national reunification clarified by the great leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future, the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles."

The foreign domination over and interference in south Korea must be terminated, first of all, to accomplish the cause of the country's reunification on the three principles of national reunification.

The south Korean people should stoutly struggle to frustrate the treacherous crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and introducing the Japanese militarist forces.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must renounce the treacherous policy of dependence upon the outside forces, war provocation manoeuvres and the "anti-communist" fascistisation violating the three principles of national reunification, discard the criminal "two Koreas" line and step down from "power."

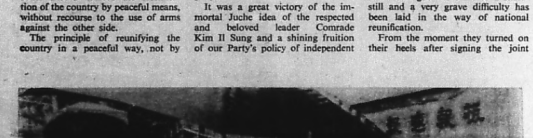
If the present rulers of south Korea discard the "two Koreas" policy and "anti-communism," discontinue suppressing the patriots and democratic figures and give up the war policy, we will sit face to face at any time with the Democratic Republican Party and will not oppose its participation in the political consultative conference.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea their troops, nuclear weapons and other means of war at an early date, not partially but totally, and not on a stand-still basis but at a time, and accept our proposal on replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

The Japanese reactionaries must refrain from putting a spoke in the pullout of the U.S. troops from south Korea and aiding the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique politically, economically and militarily and instigating them to north-south confrontation and split and stop obstructing the reunification of our country.

On this occasion we express the belief that the world peace-loving people and all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces will as ever actively support and encourage the sacred struggle of our people to achieve the reunification of the country, smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)



South Korean people watch the news, publication of the north-south joint communique, on the bulletin board in front of a Korean newspaper company on the morning of July 4, 1972.

Analysis of DPRK's 200 Mile Econ. Sea Zone

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on June 21, 1977 a decree on the establishment of a 200-mile economic sea zone. According to the decree, the 200-mile economic sea zone will be effective from August 1.

Today, it is becoming a world trend that each country exercises its jurisdiction over its 200-mile sea zone, though there are differences among "territorial waters," "exclusive fishing zones," and "economic sea zones."

The "200-mile territorial waters" means the sea area in which a coastal state exercises its jurisdiction over every thing in the air and waters within 200 miles just in the same way as in their territory. In short, the 200-mile sea zone will become part of the coastal state.

It is said that 12 countries in Latin America, as well as Benin and Somalia in Africa have declared their 200-mile territorial waters.

The "200-mile exclusive fishing zone" is the sea area in which a coastal state exercises jurisdiction over fishing resources within 200 miles of its shores.

Therefore if a foreign fishing boat wants to catch fish in such a zone, it must conclude a fishery agreement with and must pay fishing fees to the country concerned.

Japan has proclaimed a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone. The number of countries that have established or are going to establish a 200-mile exclusive fishing zone reaches 26.

As stipulated in the decree, the DPRK as a coastal state exercise its jurisdiction over all the sea resources including fishing resources in the "200-mile economic sea zone".

Furthermore, the coastal states which have declared a 200-mile economic sea zone prohibit foreigners, foreign ships and foreign planes from conducting any acts obstructive to their economic activities and from doing any acts harmful to human lives and material resources. Ten countries mainly in Asia including the DPRK have declared a 200-mile economic sea zone.

The countries which had established or were scheduled to establish a 200-mile sea zone reached 48 as of January 1977.

The declaration of "200-mile sea zones" originates in the struggle of Third World countries including Latin American countries against the imperialists.

In August 1952, three countries in Latin America issued the "Santiago Declaration" and claimed sovereignty over their 200-mile sea zones.

In May 1970, nine countries in Latin America proclaimed their jurisdiction over sea resources within 200 miles from their shores.

In September of the same year, a summit conference of non-aligned countries held in Lusaka, Zambia, showed that they were firmly united in their demand for a "200-mile sea zone."

In May 1973 many countries in Africa simultaneously came out with a demand for a 200-mile sea zone.

The demand for a "200-mile sea zone" stemmed from the struggle of coastal states against the imperialists who were plundering fishes and all the other sea resources.

In particular, Latin American countries recently proclaimed 200-mile territorial waters in consideration of their economic interests and security. They are also continuing their struggle against plunderous activities by the U.S. imperialists.

The DPRK's declaration of its "200-mile economic sea zone" is aimed at exercising jurisdiction over the area, keeping pace with this trend in the world.

Today when ships and planes can go anywhere, thanks to technological development, sea resources will be plundered freely by foreigners if no rules are made to control them and the stock of fishes will be exhausted in the waters around Korea.

It is also possible that foreign ships may cause sea-pollution around the DPRK by throwing wastes into the sea on the pretext of freedom in the open sea.

It is necessary to establish a 200-mile sea zone to prevent these acts.

It is also stipulated in the decree that no fishing operations be allowed without prior permission.

It is expected that this will cause some problem to the fishermen who have been fishing around Korea.

Japanese hauls of fish within Korea's 200-mile sea zone total about 240,000 tons annually.

Of this, fish hauls in the DPRK's 200-mile sea zone is about 64,000 tons.

Anyway, 64,000 tons of fish hauls is no great amount to the Japanese fishing industry whose total catch amounts 10,000,000 tons every year.

However, in Korea's 200-mile sea zone they catch many high-grade fishes such as globefish.

Such being the case, there is a growing public opinion that the government should hold talks to consult with the DPRK authorities.

Countries all over the world are making efforts to protect their national interests and to prevent misunderstanding, by repeatedly consulting with each other, bilaterally or in international conferences.

It is high time that the Japanese authorities changed their policy on Korea by holding talks with the DPRK on the fishing problem.

Anti-Drought Campaign

The 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April said that in order to prevent foreseen drought damage all those cooperative farm workteams and subworkteams which lack in or are short of water should vigorously undertake through a mass campaign small-scale irrigation projects for digging more than two wells respectively and laying pipes to use underground water to solve more satisfactorily the problem of irrigation water.

Recently KCNA reported achievements of the campaign. Follows its roundup:

All people have turned out in the anti-drought campaign, while pushing ahead with the weeding in the paddy and non-paddy fields in the country where rice transplanting and transplanting of maize plants nursed in humus pots were carried out this year 10-15 days earlier than usual.

In wholehearted response to the call of the great leader hundreds of thousands of factory and office workers in Pyongyang rushed to the countryside on June 21. Following this, factory and office workers throughout the country turned out as one to help the agricultural working people in the struggle for preventing drought damages.

The factory workers throughout the country are producing and sending to the countryside various types of medium and small pumps, motors, water sprayers, hoses and pipes in large quantities to be used in small-scale irrigation projects.

More than 19,600 motors and other electric machines and tens of thousands of metres of pipes have already been supplied to the countryside by the factory workers.

A vigorous drive is afoot in the cooperative fields to obtain underground water.

In the country with more than 3,500 reservoirs, big and small, and a lot of irrigation structures including irrigation channels extending 40,000 kilometres and pumping stations, all cooperative farm workteams and sub-workteams are now carrying on through a mass campaign small-scale irrigation projects to dig more than two wells each and lay pipes to obtain underground water and thus more successfully overcome the influence of the cold front.

In a matter of 20 days or so after the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party which was held in early April 42,000 wells and water pockets have been dug and pipes laid to use underground water to bring 100,000 hectares of non-paddy fields under irrigation. This success is now being expanded steadily.

An extensive mass campaign for digging wells and water pockets and laying pipes is going on in the DPRK to obtain underground water and prevent drought damages, while vigorously pushing ahead with weeding the paddy and non-paddy fields.

Recently a large number of wells and water pockets have been dug and pipes laid in various places to feed non-paddy fields with underground water.

The working people in South Pyongan Province have already dug more than 5,000 wells and 900 water pockets. They are now all out to secure more water resources and prevent drought damanges.

The digging of wells and water pockets and the laying of pipes are now nearing completion at over 10,000 places of the province.

The non-paddy fields are properly irrigated in the rural area of South Hwanghae Province where small-scale irrigation structures have been established in a brief period to water thousands of hectares of non-paddy fields by carrying out similar projects at more than 10,000 places.

The working people in North Pyongan Province have finished these projects at over 6,000 places to irrigate non-paddy fields with underground water and are now striving to obtain more underground water.

In the rural communities on the outskirts of Pyongyang, wells and water pockets have been dug and pipes laid at over 1,700 places to feed thousands of hectares of non-paddy fields.

The whole country is out in the antidrought combat. In the last five days since June 28 a total of 9,867,000 working people were mobilized in this combat to supply water to hundreds of thousands of hectares of maize fields, taking the country as a whole.

Together with a large number of existing big and small irrigation establishments, the newly secured water resources are now yielding a good result.

Drought is continuing under the influence of the cold front. But rice, maize and all other crops are doing well in the fields sufficiently watered by irrigation channels and by wells, water pockets and pipes.

News in Brief

Jun. 13

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Hong Sop left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 18th meeting of the Public Health Ministers of Socialist Countries slated in Czechoslovakia and visit the Mongolian People's Republic.

Jun. 14

* Werner Sigg, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Confederation of Switzerland to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Jun. 17

* A government trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Kurt Fenske, vice-minister of foreign trade of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jun. 18

* A delegation of the Ministry of Power Industry of the DPRK headed by Li Ji Chan left Pyongyang by plane to attend the second international electric exhibition and the world conference of power industry to be held in the Soviet Union.

* An agreement on mutual commodity delivery between the Governments of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic for 1977 was signed in Pyongyang.

Jun. 20

* A branch workers delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) headed by Nam Yong Chun, vice-director of "Choson Sinbo," and the 32nd home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Dae Ryong, vice-chairman of the Akita prefectural headquarters of Chongryun, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

Jun. 22

* A protocol of the seventh meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest.

Jun. 22

* A women's union delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Suk Yong left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Cuba.

Jun. 23

* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by Chang Se Guk left Pyongyang by plane for Cuba.

* A calisthenic team of the "Trudovie Rezervy" Sports Society of the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President of the Republic of Burundi, met Kim Dal Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to Burundi.

Jun. 25

* A women's delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Su Wol left Pyongyang by plane to attend a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of women's organisations of socialist countries to be held in the Soviet Union and an international women's forum on the 60th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

* A delegation of the Educational and Cultural Workers Trade Union of the DPRK headed by Choe Gwang Guk left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 11th Congress of the International Teachers Trade Union.

* A delegation of Iraqi officials of juvenile culture headed by Rasim Omar Ahmad, assistant director of a department of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Iraq, and a Yugoslav wrestlers team arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jun. 26

* The 1977-1978 plan for cultural exchange for the implementation of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Iraq was signed in Pyongyang.

Jun. 28

* A delegation of "Kommunist," the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by Mikhail Grigoriyevich Chepikov, responsible secretary of "Kommunist," and an Iranian agricultural delegation headed by Nemat Alah Naderi, director general of Agriculture of Mazanderan Province, flew into Pyongyang.

Jun. 29

* The Hungarian People's Army football team arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jul. 5

* Mesihovic Munir, Member of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, and his family arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A government delegation of Iran headed by M.R. Ghannadian, general director of foreign trade of the Ministry of Commerce, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jul. 6

* An agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was signed.

* A movement's delegation of the DPRK headed by Kwon Jong Ung left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Tenth Moscow International Film Festival.

* A delegation of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association headed by Kim Won Gyun left Pyongyang by train to visit Mongolia.

(KCNA)

"KCIA," Japanese Police Inked Secret Pact in 1965 on Chongryun Information

Shocking testimonies by Kim Hyong Uk, former chief of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency ("KCIA"), continue to be reported by overseas cables.

On July 2, Kim revealed two "new facts" to an Asahi Shimbun correspondent. One was that Japan's National Police Agency and the "KCIA" had concluded a "secret agreement" on exchange of information in 1965 for undermining Chongryuh (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and other purposes.

The other was that, prior to his testifying on the illegal overseas activities of the "KCIA" in the U.S. Congress in the latter part of June, a secret envoy from "president" Pak Jung Hi called on him and applied pressure, asking him not to give testimony.

An account of this interview was published on the front page of "Asahi Shimbun" on July 4.

According to Kim Hyong Uk, the criminal compact between the "KCIA" and the Japanese National Police Agency dates back to 1965, when "councillor" of the puppet embassy in Tokyo Li Sang Ik, who was then chief of the Japan bureau of the "KCIA" conspired with the Japanese National Police Agency reaching a concord on concluding an agreement on the exchange of information of mutual concern."

Conveying the gist of Kim Hyong Uk's testimony, the "Asahi" correspondent reported him to have revealed that "emphasis was placed on the information exchange between the National Police Agency and the "KCIA" on matters concerning the "north" and a close exchange of information was made particularly on the movements of Chongryun.

He quoted Kim Hyong Uk as disclosing that such exchange of information between the Japanese National Police Agency and the "KCIA" continued at least until 1974, or after the Kim Dae Jung case.

In his interview with the correspondent, Kim Hyong Uk said: "I had intended to keep in the dark the secret cooperation with the National Police Agency, as its impact would be too great. But I decided to disclose it when the Metropolitan Police Board of Japan declared my testimony a lie, impairing its authenticity."

And he made clear the following facts:

1. After the conclusion of the secret agreement, three or four top officials of the Japanese police authorities went to south Korea around three times a year and contacted the "KCIA" and the south Korean side, on its part, visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese National Police Agency;

2. Among the top officials of the Japanese National Police Agency who visited south Korea were Takahashi Mikio, the then Security Bureau Chief of the National Police Agency (later Director General of the Agency) and Nomura Yosaichi, assistant to the external affairs section chief of the National Police Agency;

3. The "KCIA" was supplied by the Japanese National Police Agency on the basis of this secret agreement an information on Kim Gyu Nam, "national assemblyman" from the "Democratic Republican Party," and later it was used in faking up another "spy case."

Disclosing the above facts, Kim Hyong Uk stressed their reliability by declaring that he himself "directly treated" all these things when he was "the director of the "KCIA" and none of them is secondhand."

At the interview Kim Hyong Uk refuted the attempts to deny his testimony before the U.S. Congress that the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board "took a photograph of three "KCIA" operatives shadowing Kim Dae Jung.

The new testimony of Kim Hyong Uk that the "KCIA" concluded a secret agreement with the Japanese National Police Agency and exchanged information is another concrete proof as to what grave stage the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen and the Japanese authorities have gone in their criminal tieup.

Threats to Kim Hyong Uk From Seoul

A former top "KCIA" agent received threats to discourage him from testifying before a congressional panel recently. Representative Donald Fraser, Democrat-Minnesota, said on July 2.

Kim Hyong Uk testified 10 days ago before a House subcommittee chaired by Fraser.

Kim described the origins and scope of a six-year Korean operation intended to influence American policy and legislation in favor of the Seoul "regime."

Kim, in an interview with the New York Times, said Pak Jung Hi sent a "gobiget minister" to the U.S. last month to persuade him not to speak out. And he claimed the south Korean "president" had ordered him kidnapped or assassinated if he appeared before the House subcommittee.

Chongryun Urges Japan to End Fusion with S. Korea

The Japanese authorities must immediately break their dark fusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and discontinue the unjustified subversive and suppressive acts against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and the Korean citizens in Japan.

Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, stressed this in his statement made public on July 4 in connection with the fact that on July 2 Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, in his telephone interview with an Asahi Shimbun correspondent in the United States exposed that the Japanese police authorities concluded a secret agreement with the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency and have committed subversive acts against Chongryun and compatriots in Japan.

He said:

The Japanese authorities have all along resorted to every unjust maneuver to restrict and suppress the freedom of legal public activities of the Korean citizens in Japan and wreck the Chongryun organisation.

In particular, since the conclusion of the criminal and aggressive "south Korea-Japan treaty" the Japanese authorities, in open collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, have tried in a more undisguised way to politically "screen" compatriots in Japan and destroy Chongryun.

After the "Pak Jung Hi sniping incident" the Japanese authorities published the "Shiina memo" and openly revealed the intention to more harshly restrict and suppress the activities of Chongryun in league with the puppet clique.

Further, the Japanese authorities directly participated in the schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique to frame up bogus "spy cases" and penalize and murder many compatriots, youth and students in Japan.

Such attitude of the Japanese authorities is an intolerable insult to the elementary human rights of compatriots in Japan and an unjust act impermissible from the viewpoint of international morality.

Vehemently protesting against and denouncing with surging national indignation the unjustified act of the Japanese authorities, he declared:

Chongryun is an authoritative organisation of overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea representing the will and interests of the entire Korean citizens in Japan and a legal mass organisation which respects the national laws and customs of Japan in its activities.

No force can arbitrarily interfere in the just activities of Chongryun and compatriots in Japan or block their proud advance.

What Is Chongryun Like?

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was formed on May 25, 1955, as a truly democratic national organization of Korean citizens in Japan.

The most important task of Chongryun is to help realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date on the basis of the three principles of the country's reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung and the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The country's reunification is essential for completing a nation-wide liberation of the country and brings happiness to the Korean people. In short, national reunification is everything for the Korean people.

In order to promote national reunification, Chongryun actively supports and encourages the south Korean people in their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, and strives to strengthen international solidarity with the Japanese people and the peace-loving people all over the world.

Chongryun also regards it as one of its supreme tasks to protect the right of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan to democratic national education and their other democratic national rights and actively fights for their implementation.

Chongryun has over 40 local headquarters, more than 300 chapters and about 2,000 branches in all places where Koreans live, from Tokyo, Osaka and other cities to remote islands, and it has many member organizations including the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Union of Democratic Korean Women in Japan and the Federation of Korean Merchants and Industrialists in Japan and business organizations. With these organizations, Chongryun energetically carries on lofty patriotic work to promote the country's reunification and to protect the democratic national rights of the Koreans in Japan.

Chongryun also struggles vigorously to firmly defend the DPRK citizenship of Koreans in Japan, their business right, their right to return home and other national rights.

Chongryun has over 160 well-equipped regular schools, from primary schools to a university and it has modern publishing houses and press agencies which issue 38 newspapers, magazines, pictorials and sent them to people in more than 140 countries.

Seventeen thousand Koreans waged a demonstration in the rain downtown Tokyo on June 24, 1977, calling for the indepen dent peaceful reunification of the country after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

U.S. Troops Must Be Pulled Out of S. Korea: Fraser

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., said on July 3 the United States should withdraw its 40,000 ground troops from south Korea unless the Pak Jung Hi junta moves to "restore some of the rights to the people."

Fraser also said the White House "would have to react very strongly" if the south Korean "government" harms Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" ("KCIA"), who has testified about a bribery scheme to bribe members of Congress.

Fraser, head of a House subcommittee that has held hearings on the Korean issues, was interviewed along with Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., on NBC's "Meet the Press."

President Carter has announced plans to withdraw all U.S. ground troops from south Korea over the next five years for military reasons, but Fraser said the withdrawal should instead be based on the human rights issue.

He said the United States has invested more money and is more deeply involved in Korea than in any country in the world.

"And since 1970, roughly, 'president' Pak turned his back on that commitment and it's been increasingly repressive. My concern is that we should make an effort to persuade "president" Pak to restore some of the rights to the people.

"If he continues to refuse, then our troops ought to come out. "

No Democracy in S. Korea

U.S. Congressman Donald M. Fraser began insisting that America proclaim its devotion to human rights around the world long before such a position became fashionable in Washington. Recently, Fraser chaired the Congressional subcommittee that exposed the illegal activities of the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" in the U.S. Below, excerpts from an interview with the Minnesota Democrat conducted by Newsweek US weekly magazine.

Q. Do you have any sense that by exposing the misdeeds of the "KCIA" you might be undermining the legitimate security of the south Korean people, who now face the withdrawal of American troops, prompted in part by our distaste for supporting that "regime" they live under?

A. Above all else, I guess, I'd like to see the south Koreans able to live under democratic rule. If there is any increased danger to south Korean security as a result of withdrawal of American troops, I think "president" Pak can take full credit for it, because he's masterminded the retreat from the democratic system and the systematic dismantling of democratic procedures and protections.

Q. Do you see the withdrawal then as a response to "president" Pak's repressive regime rather than because of any strategic reasoning?

A. The Carter Administration says there is no connection. But I myself am forced to believe that human rights must have played a role in the decision. The repression is greater today than at any time in the last sixteen years. And removing our troops at the point when repression is highest is not, I think, a mere coincidence.

Shady Deal Made between Pak Japan Line

Japan Line, a major Japanese tanker firm, extended an unusual "favor" to Pak Tong Son, a south Korean businessman residing in London, when it sold five ships to a shipping line owned by Pak and chartered them back in 1969-73.

Pak, who formerly lived in the U.S., was involved in influence peddling among U.S. congressmen.

It was learned that Japan Line had first transferred those tankers to its three dummy companies in 1969-70 and then these companies concluded contracts to sell them to the Seoul-based shipping line in 1973.

At the same time, Japan Line concluded a contract to charter back the three tankers from the south Korean shipping firm.

The prices and the terms of payments were very favorable to the south Korean firm.

The price of the 53,269-ton Garnet, one of the three tankers, was $1,210,000, to be paid in monthly instalments of six years without down payment.

The 49,860-ton Jasper was sold for $1,100,000 to be paid in monthly instalments of five years, and the 50,207-ton Topaz was sold for $1,060,000 to be paid in six years' monthly instalments, both also without down payment.

These prices were said to be just a little above the prices of ships sold as scrap.

Japan Line chartered the three tankers for the same periods as the periods of instalment payments.

Japan Line also sold two lumber carriers of Liberian registration to the south Korean shipping firm.

The transactions in this case were very complicated and the greater part is still shrouded in mystery.

The two lumber carriers—Teak Star, 5,716 tons, and Pine Star, 5,985 tons—were chartered by Inter Asia Line, a company affiliated with Japan Line.

A certain shipping man said that he suspected some shady deal between Japan Line and Pak because the terms of the transactions were contrary to common sense.

Another shipping man said that Japan Line must have pinned expectations on Pak's international influence.

The U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Ethics earlier ordered Japan Line to surrender papers concerning its transactions with Pak Tong Son.

Payoff to Swedish Congressmen

It was disclosed that Pak Jung Hi had instructed his subordinates to peddle influence on Swedish congressmen. The Swedish people are enraged by this bribery.

Han Yun O, a south Korean doctor, is reported to be a Key figure in the payoff case. He was a physician attending Swedish officials. He worked hard to create a pro-south Korean group in the Congress, utilizing his position. For example, he organized Congressmen's trip to south Korea and offered large sums of money to them.

It is a question of time when the names of cirminals will be revealed because the Swedish authorities investigate behind-the-scene connections with Han.

The Swedish authorities are working hard to expose the dirty connections between the south Korean "embassy" in Stockholm and the "Hanguk Center" controlled by Han Yun O.

Ex-S. Korean "President" Urges:

Korean People Are Not Instruments In U.S.'s World Policy

Former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son sent letters to U.S. President Carter and to Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, separate letters written in English, urging them to stop supporting the dictatorial Pak "regime."

The former "president" said in his letter to Carter that Korea has long been treated simply as an instrument in the U.S.'s world policy and pointed out that oppression has flourished after the U.S. intervention in Korea.

In his letter to Fukuda, Yun criticized the Japanese Government for its filthy relations with the Pak dictatorship.

Yun's letters stressed that the U.S. and Japan have been the two main villars aiding the Pak "regime" in the "yushin policy" in the name of "defence of the free world."

He demanded that the U.S. and Japan change their policy on Korea.

Yun Bo Son is one of many defendants convicted or now being tried on charges of anti-Pak activities.

Letter to Carter

Since World War II the United States and Korea have had a special relationship and a close alliance. This relationship has been legitimized and justified in the name of "unity of the free world." The United States, in order to keep Korea as a part of the "free world," has deeply intervened in the political, economic, and military activities of Korea. However during this period, oppression rather than democracy has flourished in Korea. In particular, since October 1972, Korea had rapidly degenerated into a thoroughly "oppressive world." Now, the fascism which is based on totalitarianism and tyranny, has become the ideological bases of national politics.

The political power which has ruled Korea since 1973 did not receive its mandate from the people, but imposed it through violence. The "yushin constitution" gives the "president" the power to implement "emergency decrees"—unlimited power which stands above the "constitution." Throughout the history of mankind, dictators have not had a more powerful tool.

After World War II the United States, in opposition to the will of our nation, took the initiative in dividing the Korean Peninsula into two hostile political systems. This division sentenced us to a destiny in which we have continuously suffered from oppression of human rights and from dictatorships which have always spoken of the "threat of invasion by the enemy." The logic of the cold war and the misleading view of the United States that anything which opposes the "communist devil" is alright, as in many places in the world, has become one of the major reasons for corrupt, dictatorial military regimes, such as that of Mr. Pak Jung Hi in Korea.

So much aid from the United States, including food aid under PL 480, has supported the limping Korean economic structure which is based on the low price of rice and low wages—a practice which has continued for more than 30 years. Nobody can deny that this contributed to the consolidation of the privileged ruling class. The American investors, too, as one of the Japanese investors, have taken advantage of the low wages here in Korea and have enjoyed the benefits of a "favorable investment climate" which the Pak "regime" offeres.

Due to technical support and cooperation by the United States, the Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" (KCIA) was able to gain competence at political investigation. The equipment, technique, and skill at quelling riots which are offered by the United States, have been very effectively used for the repression of peaceful demonstrations by the Korean people. During their attendance at university, a great number of our young people have shed tears due to the use of US-made tear gas and pepper fog. Because of the Korea-Japan treaty, which the United States strongly pushed, the Korean economy was rapidly driven into a state of dependency on the Japanese. "Black adhesion" between the ruling classes of both Korea and Japan, which was established as the result of this situation, played a decisive role in the strengthening of the Pak "regime". The United States pulled the youth of Korea into the Vietnam War and Mr. Pak was thus able to push through revision of the "constitution", in 1969, which enabled him to run for a third term in office, and the yushin coup d'etat in 1972, without any hesitation. We must point out the fact that the tanks which advanced and remained in front of the "national assembly", resulting in the dissolution of the "national assembly" in October 1972, were made in the United States.

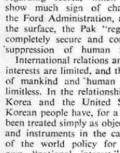
In 1973, just after the establishment of the "yushin system," President Nixon warmly greeted Mr. Kim Jong Pil, who was "premier" at that time, at the White House. At that time, Mr. Nixon made known his policy of "non-intervention," and he thus encouraged the Pak "regime" and supported the "yushin constitution." Since then the platitude "non-intervention" has become the stand of the United States Administration, which shows silent support of the undemocratic, oppressive system in Korea. How can the United States, which has so deeply intervened in the internal politics of Korea, now use "non-intervention" as an excuse to avoid criticizing the dictatorship which the United States has supported? Since the establishment of the "yushin system," many Americans, including the United States president, high officials, and elected representatives, have come to Korea, and have praised "the economic development of Korea" and have supported the "yushin system."

In other words, it is the Korean people themselves who are really refusing to allow interference from outside and so that they might determine their own destiny. However, we doubt that (if the policy of the United States towards this "government" played a basic role in the political, economic, and military support to the repressive system of Korea,) then this can be seen as practical and concrete intervention which contradicts the "principle of non-intervention" that the United States always outwardly supports.

We want you to frankly admit the fact that many people in the world which are under the influence of the United States, including Korea, have suffered from dictatorships and the oppression of human rights as payment for the interest and security of the United States.

We hope that your policy related to Korea will be established by your doing your best to push peace and unification, and to promote democracy and human rights in the Korean Peninsula—recognizing that the Korean people should no longer be forced to accept fascism, which always outwardly talks about the "communist threat."

In spite of the commitment which you expressed in your campaign speeches, the Pentagon is still speaking about the possible use of atomic



Former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son

weapons in the Korean Peninsula—which might completely destroy the Korean people—and your embassy here in Korea is emphasizing "silent diplomacy." On the American policy regarding Korea, which does not show much sign of change from the Ford Administration, at least on the surface, the Pak "regime"- feels completely secure and continues its suppression of human rights.

International relations and national interests are limited, and the freedom of mankind and human rights are limitless. In the relationship between Korea and the United States, the Korean people have, for a long time, been treated simply as objects, means, and instruments in the carrying out of the world policy for America's own "national interest." Through such signs as the exceptional treatment in the human rights problems and the reinforced and unconditional support of Pak's "regime" as repayment for the withdrawal of the United States troops, the Korean people have become concerned about whether they might again be sacrificed for the egotistical national interests of the United States—which have been newly evalutated under your administration. We hope that our concerns have no basis and we wish you to erase our concerns through positive action as soon as possible.

We hope that you will openly and clearly express your stand in opposing the oppression of human rights and the "yushin system" here in Korea in a louder voice.

(May 19, 1977)

Letter to Fukuda

In recent years the Korean people have deeply suffered under an extremely bitter form of fascism called the "yushin system." The two major pillars which support the Pak "regime," and thus the "yushin system," in order "to keep the free world," are without question, the United States and Japan. In the United States policy towards Korea there has recently appeared a change.

This kind of attitude by the American Government shows a distinct contrast with the policy of continuous support of the Pak "regime," without criticism or conditions, by your Liberal Democratic Party—which always speaks of "keeping a free society."

When we observe the process of the relationship between Korea and Japan since 1965 when the "normalization" of Korea-Japan relations came about, we regretfully cannot help doubting that the Liberal Democratic Party's policy towards Korea was manipulated by the industrial-military alliance—which pursues an economic policy of expansion abroad and rearmament at home, and by the corrupt power of the extreme right —which speaks for the industrial-military alliance. This policy ignores the opinion of the majority of your people, who deeply seek peace, democracy, and a welfare economy. When we think of the past track and the present political stand of the people who handled Korea-Japan relations, both on the surface and in the background, while making "black adhesion" with the Pak "regime," this doubt becomes greater. The basic goal they have pursued through the adhesions with the Pak "regime" is illustrated by the so-called "Yatsuki Tentative Plan" and the so-called "Mitsuya Plan Operation," to again incorporate Korea into the economic and political power block of Japan. This would make Korea a new base for expansion abroad, just like under Japanese imperialism when Korea was used as the base for advancing into the mainland. This process would strengthen the extreme rightists in Japan.

The Pak "regime" has continued to support low wages, which are less than one-quarter of that of Japan, and using it to subordinate the Korean economy to the Japanese economy in the form of a sub-contract. The Korean economy has already come to depend upon Japan for more than thirty percent of its trade, approximately thirty percent of the foreign debt, approximately seventy percent of technical aid, and about seventy percent of direct foreign investment. The Korean economy is, in fact, incorporated into the Japanese economic block. In addition, Japan has in fact, consolidated the basis for military control over Korea through the frequent exchange of Korean and Japanese military personnel.

What is worse is that the adherence to the division of the Korean peninsula, and the Pak "regime" pursues as a convenient instrument to maintain the dictatorship, that is, the continuance of confrontation, tension, and hostility between the south and the north, becomes the essential condition and a decisive benefit to the development of the newly emerging industrial-military alliance of your country.

Even though everything about the Pak "regime," which is the origin of indescribable suffering, misfortune, and shame of the Korean people, is of benefit to your industrial-military alliance and to the corrupt extreme rightists, we can never believe that it is at the same time of benefit to the majority of the people of your country.

What does it mean that your government, which should speak for all the people of Japan, has both obviously and consistantly pursued the status quo in the Korean peninsula—that is, the continuance of fascism and the permanent eternalization of the division between the south and the north?

For the past 50 years Japan has interfered with and distorted the development of our national history. The Japanese government has aligned itself with the prolonging of the tragedy of the south-north division which is the source of all suffering in modern Korean history. You are probably unable to imagine how great is our people's grudge and resentment when faced with the fact that the Japanese government, is today again aligning itself with the "yushin system" so that it is interfering with our people's way to direct democracy, autonomy, peace and unification.

I believe that you should make a decision to fundamentally clean-up the Korea policy of your government which up till now has been misguided in part by some extreme right-ists, and to immediately begin efforts to return Korea-Japan relations to the proper path. As a start, I urge your government to examine closely, to clear-up and to sever any shady relations with the Pak "regime," and you should make clear your critical attitude towards the "yushin system." In addition I hope you will express your deep concern and solidarity with the Korean people who are struggling for democracy and who are suffering on behalf of the Japanese people and thus sincerely reflect your concern over the Korea-related policy.

(June 27, 1977)

384th MAC Meet Held:

S. Korea Commits over 4,000 Provocative Acts May 1-June 25

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—We can not but pay serious attention to the unusual move of the south Korean puppet army which is committing without interruption grave military provocations against our side in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line at a time when the bosses of the south Korean puppets resort to vicious war machinations, turning up at the forefront line to incite north-south confrontation and whip up war fever and having frequent war confabs, declared Major General Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission.

At the 384th meeting of the MAC which opened here on July 1 at the request of our side, Major General Han Ju Gyong said this, strongly protesting against the hostile provocations of various forms perpetrated by the enemy against our side in the demilitarized zone and in the headquarters area of the MAC.

The criminal acts of all descriptions committed by the south Korean puppet clique in the DMZ from May 1 to June 25 exceed 4,000 cases, he said.

At the meeting the senior member of our side, to begin with, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the grave provocative act of the south Korean puppet army in carrying out rifle and gun firing in the eastern sector of the front on June 25 and called it to account for this.

According to what Major General Han Ju Gyong exposed, on June 25 south Korean puppet troops combat ready with mortars, machine guns and automatic weapons took a position unnoticed after dusk fell and committed a grave military provocation by firing M-16 automatic rifles and large-calibre machine guns toward a post of our People's Army in the eastern sector of the front. The bullets fired by the south Korean puppet troops gravely threatened the lives of the personnel of our side. Even under this serious situation, the personnel of our side showed patience out of the desire not to aggravate the situation. After that, the south Korean puppet troops perpetrated a more grave provocation by firing large-calibre machine guns and even mortars toward the post of our side, turning even a searchlight on it.

The senior member of our side said that it was in fact entirely thanks to the patience and tolerance of the personnel of our side that such vicious military provocations on the part of the south Korean puppet troops did not expand into a unforeseeable armed conflict.

At the meeting the senior member of our side denounced the enemy's provocations in the DMZ.

From May 1 to June 25 the south Korean puppet clique perpetrated criminal acts by firing rifles at random on 30 occasions in the DMZ. In the same period the south Korean puppet troops illegally introduced various heavy weapons into the southern portion of the DMZ on more than 50 occasions. On the other hand, the south Korean puppet troops, on June 15, illegally sent military helicopters into the air above the southern portion of the DMZ on 6 occasions.

Besides, they endlessly committed criminal acts, staging provocative military exercises to create tension in the DMZ, building fortified positions and introducing their personnel into the DMZ without the permission of the MAC.

The senior member of our side resolutely denounced and condemned the military provocations by the south Korean puppet troops as a flagrant violation of the armistice agreement, a reckless war gamble for deliberately deteriorating the situation and igniting a war and a vicious challenge to our people who are struggling for peace in the country and its independent reunification.

The enemy never ceased violation of the armistice agreement and provocations in the headquarters area of the MAC and the Joint Security Area, too.

The U.S. side committed violations of more than 280 cases from May 1 to June 25, which included the illegal bringing into the MAC headquarters area of machine guns and combat personnel wearing no designated insignia. And in the Joint Security Area, the U.S. side continued provocations hampering the routine duty performance of the guard personnel of our side and irritating their nerves: It, for instance, hurled dirty languages and made ugly gestures at the guard personnel of our side, threw stones at the building of our side and turned car headlights on the post of our side.

At the meeting, the senior member of our side sternly condemned the United States side for continuing with criminal acts of violating the armistice agreement and agreed points, defying our patient efforts, and strongly demanded the enemy side take practical steps lest similar criminal acts should be committed again.

Japan Savants Send Carter Questionnaire

Sixteen Japanese nuclear scientists and international jurists send U.S. President a statement "Questionnaire to President Jimmy Carter on Withdrawal of Nuclear Weapons from the Korean Peninsula" dated July 7

In the statement Japanese savants pointed out the danger of nuclear war is increasing all the more because of the policy of use or threats of use of nuclear weapons. They requested President Carter to answer frankly their questions on nuclear weapons

Follows their statement.

Dear Mr. President,

On December 20 last year, we Japanese nuclear scientists and international jurists issued a statement "On Withdrawal of Nuclear Weapons from the Korean Peninsula" and mailed a copy of the statement to you. A reply was received on January 16 this year from Mr. Lloyd Corwin in which he said he would take our view and demands into serious consideration. We were greatly encouraged when you declared in your inaugural speech, "We will move this year a step toward our ultimate goal—the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth." Your campaign pledge to withdraw nuclear weapons from Korea made us expect confidently that you would honor your promise, abandon the policy of nuclear blackmailing and take a step toward a complete ban on nuclear weapons.

Then came your interview with U.S. News and World Report. You said, "However, in areas where nuclear weapons are deployed in the Western Pacific and also in Europe and to defend our homeland, their very deployment implies a possibility of their use, if necessary." You added, "I think the combination of our overwhelming strategic power with atomic weapons, plus the conventional military alliance that I've described to you is adequate" for South Korea's defense.

AP reported on May 26 that the American delegation promised to maintain a nuclear-armed Air Force presence in South Korea, consisting of some 7,000 men when U.S.-South Korea talks on the projected withdrawal were held in Seoul. According to the May 15 Dong-A Ilbo, an unnamed American expert remarked that the heart of the withdrawal issue lies in a partial shift in U.S. strategy of the duty of deterrence from the 2nd Infantry Division to a nuclear-armed Air Force contingent deployed in South Korea. Such policy is obvious in testimonies made by Undersecretary of State Habib and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Brown on June 10 before a joint hearing of subcommittees of the House International Relations Committee on international security and scientific questions and Asian and Pacific affairs. Given these facts and in view of a June 15 statement by the U.S. Army Department, it seems to us that even after withdrawal of the 4th Missile Command, nuclear arms of the 314 Air Division would remain in South Korea, posing a real threat of nuclear war. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Brown's statement that the deterrent force includes a Marine division and Air Force units on Okinawa is indeed disturbing.

As we stated in the last statement, we are of the opinion that the danger of nuclear war is increasing all the more because of the policy of use or threats of use of nuclear weapons. We want to know your frank views on the questions of nuclear weapons.

1. We hold that it is essential to dismiss the fallacious theory that nuclear deterrence guarantees security, in order to achieve real nuclear disarmament, as is stated in the Fugwara-Tomonaga Declaration released at the 25th Pugwash Conference. What do you think of the question of nuclear deterrence?

2. We call for conclusion of a ban-the-use-of-nuclear-arms treaty as an urgent immediate step toward the elimination of the danger of nuclear holocaust confronting the world. Concerned international jurists in Japan revealed a draft treaty to ban the use of nuclear weapons last year and submitted it to the Secretary General of the United Nations for study. It is crucial for any such treaty to get endorsement from your country possessed of the largest nuclear capability in the world. Can we ask you to study the draft treaty carefully and tell us of your comment?

3. We object that a country with nuclear weapons should neither use nor threaten to use nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear armed country. Nuclear weapons are currently deployed below the 38th Parallel on the Korean Peninsula closely related to Japan. What is your view on such deployment?

4. You know well that as the sole victims of nuclear bombs, the Japanese people adhere to the three non-nuclear principles and categorically refuse introduction of nuclear weapons into this country. The aforementioned statements made by you and Brown strongly suggest that the U.S. Air Force stationed on Okinawa possesses nuclear war capability or intends to have it. We are concerned about the fact that part of the Fifth Air Force, the mainstay of the American Air Force presence in South Korea, is deployed on Okinawa, its headquarters located in Japan. Can you pledge not to bring nuclear weapons into Japan under any circumstances?

5. We appreciate your serious efforts to stop nuclear proliferation. There are two kinds of nuclear proliferation: "horizontal proliferation" of an increase in number of countries with nuclear weapons and "vertical proliferation" of a qualitative or quantitative increase of nuclear arms. What sort of measures are you contemplating against vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons? We think that non-nuclear proliferation is insufficient to avert nuclear war. What are your prospects for genuine nuclear disarmament and your specific plan for it?

You are kindly requested to answer frankly all the above questions we have prepared from the viewpoint of physical scientists and international jurists. They are results of our serious discussion of the questions of nuclear weapons and nuclear war. Your written answers are preferable. We are willing and ready to discuss with you or any qualified expert (s) designated by you what to do in connection with all these issues whenever you think such exchange of views is necessary.

Sincerely Yours

Signed (in alphabetic order)

K. Fushimi, Tokyo University, physics
M. Hattori, St. Pauls University, physics
Y. Ishimoto, Osaka City University, international law
S. Kawasaki, Chiba University, physics
J. Maki, Kyoto University, physics
Y. Mitsui, Nagoya University, international law
Y. Miyake, Japan Science Council, chemistry
S. Miyazaki, Meiji University, international law
T. Nakajima, Japan Science Council, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, chemistry
S. Ogawa, Nagoya University, physics
S. Ono, Tokyo University, physics
K. Sakuma Hiroshima University, professor emeritus, physics
S. Tabata, Kyoto Prefectural University, international law
S. Takagi, Osaka University, physics
H. Terazawa, Tokyo University, international law
E. Yamada, Kanazawa University, physics

President re Nuke

Reunification Forum (21)

S. Korea Part of Japanese Economy

(Continued from the No. 846 issue)

Japan: Predominance

The "south Korea-Japan treaty" of 1965 exonerated the Japanese imperialists from their half-a-century crimes against the Korean people. It paved the way for their reinroads into south Korea under the pretext of "cooperation."

The "Yatsugi plan" for long-term "economic cooperation" was made public at the second general meeting of the "south Korea-Japan cooperative committee" held in Seoul in April, 1970. In the plan Yatsugi said:

If a long-term economic cooperation materializes and develops between Japan and the "ROK," it will become a model case of the "Asian version of EEC." As a first step, I suggest a model area for bilateral cooperation, tentatively named "economic cooperative zone," be marked off. It shall comprise an area of south Korea south of Pohang which has been designated as a site for a steel mill and an area of Japan from Tottori and Yamaguchi to Kitakyushu and Oita.

The proposed "Asian version of EEC" is a variant of the old "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." The "cooperative zone" means to convert the south Korean economy into a subcontractor for Japan. Regrettably, Yatsugi's plan has been being realized as he thought.

A recent issue of the south Korea paper "Tong-A Ilbo," in its colum entitled "Is the Present South Korea-Japan Relationship Satisfactory?" wrote:

Over a full 11 years since diplomatic relations were normalized between the "ROK" and Japan in 1965, economic relations between the two countries have been marked by an increasing imbalance in trade, capital cooperation, technical cooperation and all the other fields. The bilateral economic exchange has been enlarged at a quantitatively rapid rate and yet it has qualitatively become an exclusive relationship, with a vertical division of labor between south Korea and Japan.

In the early 1960's Japan started capital investments in south Korea and increased them on a full scale after the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty." By the end of 1976 loans and investments totalled $2.17 billion, $630 million respectively, $2.8 billion in all. Japan accounted for 66.5 percent of the foreign capital investments in south Korea. South Korea's deficits in trade with Japan reached $7.91 billion during 12 years from 1965 to 1976. The grand total of Japanese capital investments and trade deficits with Japan stood at $10.71 billion, over twice as much as the annual budget of south Korea.

Doubts on "Miraculous Growth"

One is apt to believe in a "miraculous growth" of the south Korean economy as the south Korean authorities publicize it and mass media of Japan, the U.S. and England play up it.

According to an announcement of the Pak "government," the Gross National Product of south Korea was $18.7 billion in 1975, whereas foreign capital introduced from 1959 to 1976 was valued at a total of $12.12 billion. Of the latter figure south Korea repayed a mere $1.87 billion, and still owes $10.25 billion, 55 percent of the GNP.

Trade deficits of south Korea from 1965 to August 1976 totalled $13.16 billion. If the remainder of foreign debts is added, the figure is $23.4 billion.

The south Korean economy today is financed by Japan for its economic zone.

Given these facts, statistical high growth makes no sense at all for the south Koreans.

Whenever Pak Jung Hi, the U.S. and Japan drum up the economic growth of south Korea, the U.S. has its own rationale.

When Nixon was cutting back the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea from 60,000 to 40,000 and make Japan have a larger military role, a similar economic success story was circulated. The current "high growth" propaganda is being clearly synchronized with the U.S. troops' withdrawal and the plan for an "independent defense" by south Korea.

Against this background, Japan is tightening its grip on south Korea.

(To be continued)

Glimpse of South Korea

MORE than 300 women workers hired at the Taehyop Company, Ltd. in Kuro-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul staged a sit-down strike in the company compound demanding a higher wage on June 30, according to a report.

They waged a sit-down for wage hike on June 20, too.

THE water of the Hangang river is so much polluted with waste water from factories, rubbish and suchlike that it is becoming no longer potable, according to a south Korean publication.

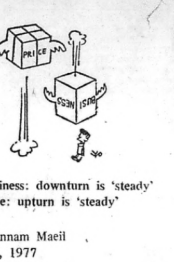
From summer last year deformed fishes containing pollution substances made their appearance in the river to threaten human lives.

300,000 tons of waste water flows into it from factories in Seoul every day owing to the criminal acts of the puppet clique and the factory owners who are clean indifferent to the prevention of pollution.

SOUTH KOREA TODAY IN CARTOONS

A foot soreness before travelling 10ri.

The Choson Ilbo
April 19, 1977



Business: downturn is 'steady'
Price: upturn is 'steady'

The Chonnam Maeil
April 21, 1977

<1128>
洛東선생
AREA NORTH OF THE LINE WILL BE DESIGNATED AS METROPOLITAN.
DON'T GO OVER TO THE METROPOLITAN AREA, OR YOU SHALL PAY ADDITIONAL TAX.

MR. NAKTONG

The Maeil Shinmun
March 11, 1977

<3612>
메뚜기
THE BEEF PRICE HAS SHARPLY RISEN.
LARGE QUANTITIES OF BEEF WILL BE IMPORTED.
THIRSTY! GIVE US WATER!
WINTER DROUGHT IS DIRE. WATER AS WELL SHOULD BE IMPORTED.

MR. GRASSHOPPER

The Chonnam Maeil
February 22, 1977

<1128>
WHAT IS 'CULTURE TAX'?
EACH MINISTRY COLLECTS ITS OWN TAX. IN CASE OF THE FINANCE MINISTRY, NATIONAL TAX...
LOCAL TAX AND DEFENSE TAX ARE RESPECTIVELY COLLECTED BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE.
IN FUTURE, THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION WILL EXACT CULTURE TAX AND THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES WILL LEVY MEAL TAX.

MR. TOAD

The Hanguk Ilbo
March 29, 1977

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